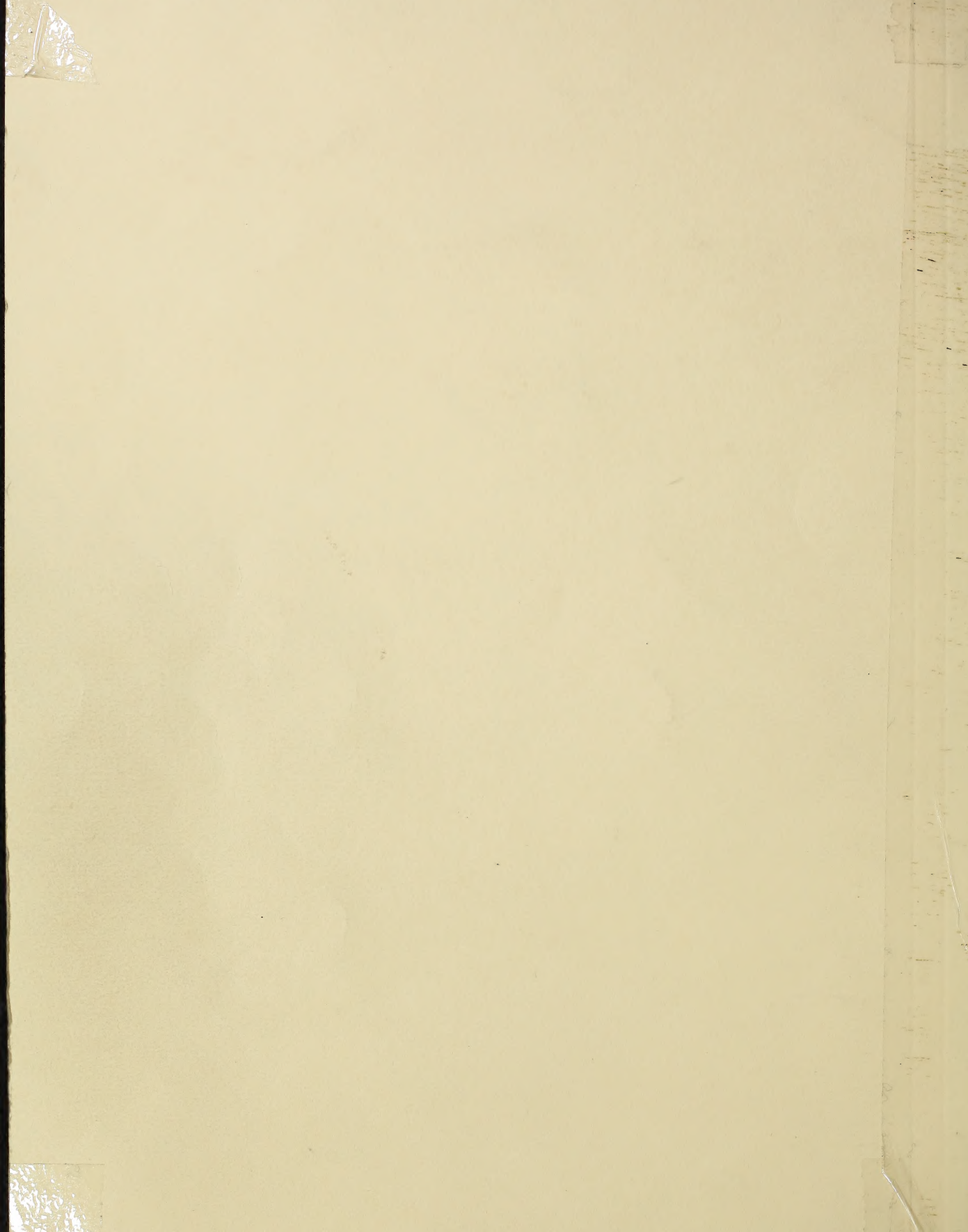


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WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL

GIVING TIMELY INFORMATION
AND PRICES OF SEASONABLE SEEDS

Published by T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen • • • Richmond, Virginia

VOL. VI.

MAY EDITION

1911.

Wood's Crop Special is issued monthly. No subscription price, but is mailed free each month to customers whose orders indicate a special interest in farming, gardening or trucking.

If any of our customers do not receive **Wood's Crop Special** regularly, and desire to do so, advise us and we will put your name on our regular mailing list.

Seasonable Notes about Field Seeds

THE MONTH OF MAY is the active month for putting in all summer seeds, particularly such crops as millet, cow peas, soja beans and sorghums. All of these crops require warm weather to germinate and grow off satisfactorily, and it is a disadvantage to seed them before warm weather, when the ground has gotten well warmed up.

CORN PLANTING usually commences in this section in April, and the great bulk of the crop is not planted until this month. Particularly is this true in regard to the ensilage varieties, which can be put in to advantage even as late as the middle of June.

WOOD'S ENSILAGE CORNS make the largest growth and best of ensilage. It is a well-proven fact that Southern corns grow larger, make more fodder and are in every way superior for ensilage to corns grown in other sections. The best varieties are Pamunkey Ensilage, Eureka and Wood's Virginia

I have been getting ensilage corn from you more or less for about a dozen years. I have raised some fine crops of it. I have rented my farm to my son for the last three years. I sent to you last spring and got about 2½ bushels for him but he changed his mind and only used about a bushel; sold the balance to his neighbor and used some big western corn in its place. It was a mistake and he says it now. It did not make nearly as good a growth as the Ensilage did. I heard him and one of the men he let have some of the corn talking when they were filling silos that next year they would use all Virginia Ensilage to fill their silos.

E. M. BARTHOLOMEW, Geaugo Co., O, Nov. 1, 1910.

GERMAN MILLET makes one of the best and most satisfactory of summer hay crops, when sown on good land. It can be sown any time during May or June, and up to the middle of July. It is necessary to sow this crop thickly, for best results. It should never be sown in less quantity than a bushel to the acre. Millet matures its crop ordinarily in from six to eight weeks, and it is necessary, in order to make first-class feed, to cut it when it is heading out or in bloom, before the seed forms in the head. When sown thickly and handled in this way, it makes excellent and most nutritious feed for both horses and cattle. Millet is quite largely sown by our truckers and market gardeners on land that has been fertilized heavily for early potatoes or other truck crops, with very satisfactory results.

MANGEL WURZELS, or STOCK BEETS, can be sown any time during the month of May. They make one of the largest-yielding, healthiest, richest and most nutritious foods for hogs and cattle that can be grown. A liberal supply of root crops should be grown by every farmer for winter feeding, as to a very great extent they will fill the place of green food and grass which cattle and horses get during the summer. Sow at the rate of six pounds per acre, in drills three feet apart and cultivate as for corn. After the first cultivation, thin out, either by hand or with the hoe, to about one plant in every six inches in the row.

SORGHUM makes an excellent feed for dairy cows. It stands drought better than corn, and many farmers, besides dairymen, will do well to use it when pastures get short from dry weather. It will do well for soiling, pasturage, hay and ensilage, and is good for lambs and hogs and as a summer and fall feed for dairy cows. It should be fed sparingly until the stock become accustomed to it. It makes the best dry forage when cut soon after it begins to head out. For soiling, the cutting may profitably begin as soon as the heads are formed. It is usually cut for ensilage when the seed is in the dough state. The seed may be planted at various times to secure a succession of forage. When but a single crop is harvested, the yield of green fodder will range, on good land, from five to ten tons per acre; while if several cuttings are made, the yield may exceed fifteen tons. Whatever surplus there may be at any time can be cured for winter feed. Corn fodder may somewhat surpass sorghum in muscle-making elements, but sorghum is richer in the fat-forming elements. Sorghum is a heavier yielder than corn, and its roots go deeper in the ground to get food than corn roots would get in smaller proportion. It is quite a common custom to sow sorghum with cow peas for pasturage purposes and to fatten cattle late in the year.

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM. This new variety not only makes a much larger yield of syrup, but syrup of a decidedly superior quality to the ordinary variety of sorghum. It is not a difficult matter to make sorghum, and with a variety like this new Sugar Drip, we believe that the making of sorghum will become very general, not only for home use but also for sale in our local Markets. It is also excellently adapted for forage, making as large or larger growth than other varieties.

The Sugar Drip Sorghum Seed I purchased of you last spring were planted in due time, cultivated well and made large returns for my labor. It was beautiful to behold and received many compliments. The flavor was fine and the yield abundant.

C. B. GRAHAM, Henry Co., Tenn. Nov. 6, 1910.

Both **COW PEAS** and **SOJA BEANS** are higher in price than usual, owing to short crop and active demand for these seeds. The price should not, however, deter any one from planting these crops, as they are unquestionably the cheapest and best of our soil-improvers, whether used for forage or simply for soil-improving only.

As a grain producer the Soja Bean is in every way preferable to the Cowpea, as it produces larger yields of richer grain and can be harvested much more easily.—*Market Growers Journal*.

RICE PEAS. We strongly recommend our customers to plant the Rice Peas we offer. They are larger in size than the Gallavant or Lady Peas, superior in flavor and table qualities and much more productive. Both of these peas are considered superior to the Blackeye Peas for table use and usually sell at considerably higher prices.

Crops to Precede Fall Sowing of Alfalfa.

Early spring grains such as wheat, oats, rye and Crimson clover make good crops to precede fall sowing of alfalfa. The land may be plowed immediately after harvest, and by frequent cultivation, pulverized, so as to produce a firm seed bed, ready for the alfalfa to be seeded the end of August or early in September. The most important requisites for success with Alfalfa are thorough preparation and land that contains plenty of vegetable matter. An application of 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. of lime per acre to the soil before seeding is very desirable.

Notes about Seasonable Vegetable Crops

In **Garden Seeds**, May is the best time for planting water melons, cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, okra, pole and snap beans, sugar corn, collards and late cabbage, while late seedings of carrots, salsify, beets and other garden seeds can be made for succession, to follow the earliest plantings. May is also the active month for setting out tomato, pepper, egg plant and sweet potato plants. We can supply all of these plants to advantage to those who have not grown a supply of them for early setting out.

TOMATO SEED can safely be sown out of doors in the month of May. It is a very common plan for both truckers and canners to sow in open beds to make plants for the crops to matures after the early crops have begun to give out. Late tomatoes are usually quite a profitable crop. If a surplus is grown that cannot be marketed to advantage, it is a very easy matter to can them, for sale or winter use. Every farmer and gardener should have one of the small canning outfits which are now offered, in order to put up his surplus fruits and vegetables. These outfits are very reasonable in price, simple and easy of operation, and in addition to furnishing a home supply of vegetables, have in a great many instances been the means of starting farmers and gardeners in a profitable undertaking. Those who are interested in home canning outfits can obtain catalog and circulars by addressing The Implement Company, of this city.

CABBAGE for late crop can be seeded in May or June; but it is much better and safer to sow the seed as early as possible, as quite frequently the late seedings fail, on account of hot, dry weather. Late cabbage is usually a most profitable and satisfactory crop, and even if a surplus is grown over home requirements, it can usually be marketed to advantage or used as a winter food for cattle and poultry. Our customers should plant liberally of winter cabbage.

CORNFIELD SNAP BEANS are a very desirable crop to grow. The quality of snaps produced is usually superior, and they furnish a supply of most desirable vegetables at a time during the summer when vegetables are often comparatively scarce. The white varieties, such as Lazy Wife and Fat Horse or White Creaseback, also make excellent dry shell beans for winter use. Lima Beans, both pole and bush varieties, can be planted any time during the month of May. It is always advisable to plant more of these than are needed for use as green beans, as the surplus can be used or sold as dry beans in the winter.

PUMPKINS can be very satisfactorily planted in the corn field, planting at the same time as the corn. They are very desirable, both for home use as a vegetable and for making pumpkin pies. The stock varieties make one of the healthiest and most nutritious winter foods for hogs and cattle. Should be planted at the same time as corn, planting in every fourth row of corn, ten to twelve feet apart in the row, letting a hill of pumpkin take the place of a hill of corn. One ounce will plant twenty hills; three pounds one acre.

Wood's Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas are the most profitable I ever grew for market to sell in the green state. They are very profitable, early and attractive.

L. W. PURDUM, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1909.

Vegetable Plants

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, all leading kinds, both yellows and yams, 25c. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000; in 3,000 lots and over, \$1.75 per 1,000.

TOMATO PLANTS, ready for shipment now. Per doz. 10c.; per 100 35c.; per 1,000 \$3.00.

Transplanted Tomato Plants, large and stocky, per doz. 15c.; per 100 75c.; per 1,000 \$6.00.

Cauliflower Plants per 100 50c.; per 1,000 \$4.00.

CABBAGE PLANTS, all leading kinds first class plants, per 100 30c.; per 1,000 \$2.50; in 3,000 lots and over, \$2.00 per 1,000.

Lettuce Plants, per 100 25c.; per 1,000 \$2.00.

Pepper Plants, all leading kinds, per doz. 15c.; per 100 75c.

Egg Plants, per doz. 20c.; per 100 \$1.00

Soja Beans.

Soja Beans are growing in favor everywhere. They make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops that can be planted, and at the same time will produce a crop on poorer land even than cow peas. Soja Beans are also one of the best crops to clean up or civilize land, that we know of. They make a dense shade and prevent the growth of weeds, and leave the land in excellent, clean condition for crops that are to follow. They are not considered quite as good for soil-improving purposes as the cow peas, although they unquestionably benefit the land to a considerable extent. For forage they should be sown broadcast, at the rate of about a bushel to the acre. If planted to harvest a crop of beans, they should be sown in drills 3 to 3½ feet apart, about a peck to the acre, and cultivated two or three times, for best results. Soja Beans are quite often planted with corn for ensilage purposes, and add materially to the feeding value of the corn when planted in this way.

The feeding value of an acre of Soy Beans for beef cattle was found by the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station to be about 50 per cent. greater than that of Cowpeas grown on an adjoining acre. This was also approximately the difference in yield of the two crops.

The Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans I bought from you did fine for me. I like them much better for hay than cowpeas. They are easier cured and much easier handled.

J. W. ELLIS, Forsyth County, N. C., Nov. 5th, 1909.

Seed of Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans received from you resulted in a very satisfactory crop. Beans grew in some instances 5 ft. high. My experience this last season demonstrated that Soja Beans will grow on land too poor to raise cowpeas on. Feeding green Soja Beans (and also cured) to my cows resulted in doubling the quantity of milk. There is no question but what it is the most satisfactory crop to raise in this section for forage. I wish to state that I have always found your seeds highly satisfactory.—E. V. ALEXANDER, Morgan Co., Tenn., Sep. 25th 1910.

Value of Cow Peas.

A Personal Letter to Southern Farmers Concerning the Great Fructivity of Legumes.

Do not fail to remember the importance of planting every available cultivated acre to cowpeas. They are valuable for the following reasons:

They are a fairly good human food.

They are one of our most nutritious foods for stock.

They shade the soil during the hottest part of the summer, thus aiding in the formation of valuable nitrates.

If turned under, the vines add considerable fertility to the land.

The presence of decaying roots, stubble and vines in the soil helps to convert mineral substances into plant food.

If picked, the peas alone are worth from \$8. to \$12. per acre.

The vines that grow on an acre planted between the corn are worth from \$6. to \$10. for stock food.

Through their roots, peas put into the soil from \$4. to \$6. worth of nitrogen per acre. Most of our unprofitable soils are lacking in this substance.

The vines, roots and stubble help to make the soil loose and easily cultivated.

They also absorb and retain moisture that will aid the next crop to go easily through a drouth.

The roots of pea vines are good subsoilers. They go to considerable depth and open up the earth so that air and water can make a deeper soil.

Peas get their nitrogen from the air, free of cost to the farmer, so that very little nitrogen is needed in their fertilizers except for very poor soils.

Peas feed strongly upon the supply of potash and phosphoric acid; therefore, these substance should be supplied them. Many crops fail for lack of acid and potash.

The price of peas is high, but this does not prevent the wise farmer from planting them. He is thinking of the \$10. in value he is to receive later for every dollar invested in them now.

Let no farmer neglect to plant abundantly of this important crop. Plant some for hay; plant some on poor land for turning under; plant some for grazing by horses, cows, hogs and other farm stock, and by all means plant and cultivate a few acres from which to obtain seed peas for next year's planting. Then you will rejoice if the price is high.

Plenty of cowpeas on the farm make loose, fertile lands; strong, fine stock and contented, prosperous farmers.

S. A. KNAPP, Special Agent. (Cotton and Cotton Oil News.)

Crimson Clover And Some of Its Uses.

The use of crimson clover throughout the Middle Atlantic and Southern States has increased enormously in the past few years, due to the fact that it is unquestionably one of the most valuable crops for late summer and fall seeding.

Crimson Clover, in addition to its great value as a soil-improver, makes a splendid winter cover crop, excellent grazing during the late fall, winter and early spring, and is one of the earliest, best and most nutritious crops that can be put in for cutting for early green feed.

Crimson Clover also makes a first-class hay crop, provided it is cut just as it is coming into bloom, before the seed forms. It can be used for any of these purposes, grazing, early green feed or hay, and even then the condition and productiveness of the land will be improved to a wonderful extent wherever it is grown.

Crimson Clover for fruit growers, and for use in orchards, as a green cover and soil-improving crop, is unsurpassed, and the largest and most successful orchardists in Virginia, Maryland and Delaware are using it extensively every year, with the best and most satisfactory results.

Crimson Clover increases corn productiveness wonderfully. Many of our best farmers are sowing crimson clover at the last working of corn, plowing the crop down end of the following April or early in May and planting corn again with increased yields each successive year.

Crimson Clover as a winter, spring and early summer grazing crop is unsurpassed. A great many of our cattle raisers in this section depend upon crimson clover for their early grazing and fattening of sheep and cattle, until their regular pastures come into use.

Crimson Clover for truckers and market-gardeners-saves fertilizer bills supplying humus and nitrogen to the soil, increasing productiveness and the quality of crops to a wonderful extent

Crimson Clover is indispensable for dairymen, furnishing the earliest green food and increasing the flow and quality of the milk as well as improving the butter both in color and production.

Crimson Clover is usually sown at the rate of about 15 lbs. to the acre, during July, August or early in September. It is also sown to the very best advantage at the last working of corn or other cultivated crops.

Farmers who are sowing crimson clover are increasing their acreage whenever and wherever possible, as they find it altogether one of the best and most satisfactory crops grown upon the farm.

CROP ROTATION

Increases Yields Enormously.

That rotation of crops saves the soil, and manure correctly applied increases profits, is the gist of the experimental results announced by the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri. The results were obtained as follows: Corn after corn for seventeen years, 14.8 bushels; corn, wheat, clover, for seventeen years, 50.7 bushels; corn, oats, wheat, clover, timothy, for seventeen years, 54.2 bushels; corn, wheat, clover, plus manure for seventeen years, 77.6 bushels.—*Baltimore Daily Produce Report*

We have had very satisfactory and profitable results on our own farms from the corn, wheat and clover rotation—cutting the corn close to the ground and shocking as soon as matured—then disking or plowing the corn land and sowing to wheat—and the following spring, just as soon after the middle of March as possible sowing clover seed and giving an application of ground bone or fertilizer and then running the harrow over the wheat to cover the seed and incorporate the fertilizer with the soil. Following out this system we have not only made large yields of corn and wheat, but invariably secured good stands and large crops of clover, and improving the land considerably with each successive rotation.

The Wonderful Peas bought of you have given wonderful results. They will make a crop on ground that will not much more than sprout other kinds. We do not put them on good ground if we want to cut them for hay as we cannot handle them without a horse fork, the runners will grow twelve feet and over.

A. F. HALE, Nottoway County, Va., Oct. 23rd. 1909.

The Implement Co., 1302 Main St., Richmond, Va.

Write for Descriptive Catalog of Farm Implements and Farm Supplies. Mailed free upon request. This Catalogue gives much useful and valuable information about the best and most up-to-date time and labor-saving farm tools. Write for it.

Cow Peas

Best time for planting

As a rule, to plant early is best for seed, medium planting will do for hay, and late planting for forage or grazing. In this section, however, cow peas should not be sown earlier than the first of May, nor later than the middle of July. Cow Peas are usually sown at the rate of about five to six pecks per acre although of varieties like the New Era and Iron, which are smaller seeded, one bushel to the acre is sufficient. Cow Peas are eminently adapted for use as a secondary crop, as they can be sown between the rows of cotton or corn at the time of their last cultivation, effectually covering and shading the ground, and preventing the growth of weeds.

Value as a soil-improver

As a green manure to be plowed under, Cow Peas are of great value. In one instance, when two adjacent fields had been cropped to cotton for many years, eight years ago, one of these fields was sown to cow peas between the cotton rows, and the vines plowed under. The increased growth and yield of cotton on this field, resulting from the cow pea crop, has been noticed in the field and in the financial returns, for the whole seven years since. Where cow peas are plowed under, however, it is best to allow the vines to partly die down before the vines are plowed under, and a good picking of ripe peas can frequently be made without disadvantage, before the vines are plowed under. If the improvement of the land is not a prime consideration, and the land is not too poor, it is most economical, however, to cut the crop for forage either for sale or for feeding, and plow under the roots and stubble, and it will give the best and most profitable returns in this way. A large amount of the fertilizing value of cow peas is in the stubble and roots, and the improved mechanical condition of the soil is always an important factor in the growth of cow peas.

Cow Peas to follow grain crops

Cow Peas can follow other crops that are harvested early, giving two crops in one season on the same land and at the same time, adding to the fertility of the soil, instead of making an additional drain upon it, as would seem probable at first thought. Over wide areas in the Southern States, wheat and oats are harvested sufficiently early to permit a crop of cow peas to follow in time to produce a maximum yield of hay, or a fair yield of seed. Fields infested with crab grass may be sown in cow peas, and the resulting hay is excellent as a food for working stock.

FERTILIZERS.

For analysis and full information regarding the fertilizers named below, see pages 82 and 83 of our Descriptive Catalog.

STANDARD FERTILIZERS:	Per bag.	Per ton.
Standard Vegetable Fertilizer	\$2 75	\$27 00
Standard Potato Fertilizer	2 60	25 00
Standard High-grade Trucker	4 00	39 00
Standard Corn Fertilizer	2 00	20 00
Standard Crop Grower	2 10	21 00
Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer	2 25	22 00
Standard High Grade Acid Phosphate	1 40	13 50
Standard Bone and Potash Mixture	1 50	14 00
MAPES' MANURES:		
Mapes' Vegetable Manure	4 25	42 00
Mapes' Economical Potato Manure	3 65	36 00
Mapes' Complete Manure "A" Brand	3 65	36 00
Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate	2 50	28 00

SWIFT'S SPECIAL XXX PURE BONE MEAL. A high grade bone meal, especially recommended for use on all grass, grain and spring crops, running very high in analysis, containing ammonia 4.53%, phosphoric acid 26.15%, bone phosphate 57.14%; price per bag of 200 lbs. \$3.60; per ton, \$35.00.

LAND PLASTER, per bag of 200 lb. 75c.; per ton, \$7.00

NITRATE OF SODA. Price; 20-lb. lots, 4c. lb.; 100-lb. bag \$3.25; 200-lb. bag \$6.00; per ton \$55.00.

KAINIT, per bag of 200 lbs., \$1.35; per ton, \$12.50.

SULPHATE POTASH. Price per lb. 5c.; 20 lbs. or more, 4c. per lb.; 100-lb. bag \$3.50; 200-lb. bag \$6.00; per ton \$55.00

MURIATE POTASH. 20 lbs. or more, 4c. per lb.; 100-lb. bag, \$3.25; 200-lb. bag, \$5.50; per ton, \$50.00.

AGRICULTURAL LIME. Shell Lime, per bag 75c.; ton \$6.25; 2 ton lots and over, \$6.00 ton. Special price on car lots.

WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER. Per 25-lb. bag 90c.; 100-lb. bag \$3.00; per ton, \$48.00.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Price-List of Seasonable Field Seeds, May 3rd, 1911.

When sending orders at prices named here, please mention **Crop Special No. 348**

The prices named below are our prices at this date. Prices on Field Seeds are always subject to market fluctuations. We always fill all orders entrusted to us at lowest ruling prices on date order is received. If prices decline, we give our customers the benefit of it. If they advance, we charge the advanced prices. In case customers desire to limit us to filling order at prices quoted on any particular date, they will kindly so state on order, or mention date and number of Wood's Crop Special upon which the order is sent.

Terms on all Field Seeds, net cash. Customers who have no regular accounts with us will kindly remit the amount with their order, or name business references, as customary before opening new accounts.

Cow, or Field Peas. Price includes bags.

	In 10-bus. lots and over, per bus.	Per bus.
Mixed Cow Peas	\$2 50	\$2 55
Mixed Cow Peas and Soja Beans	2 55	2 60
Clay	2 55	2 60
Black	2 65	2 70
Whippoorwill	2 65	2 70
Taylor	2 75	2 80
New Era	2 85	2 90
Wonderful	2 65	2 70
Red Ripper	2 75	2 80
Iron	2 90	3 00
Brabham	3 40	3 50

Edible Cow Peas

Large Blackeye	Quart, 15c.; peck, \$1.00	3 75
Early Ramshorn Blackeye	" 20c.; " 1 25	4 00
Gallavant,	" 25c.; " 1 25	4 50
Rice	" 25c.; " 1 25	4 50
Black-eye Crowder	" 25c.; " 1 25	4 50

SOJA BEANS. Mammoth Yellow	2 70	2 75
Hollybrook Early, per peck, 90c.	3 20	3 25

VELVET BEANS	4 25	4 25
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Millet Seed. (2½ bus. cotton sacks, 22c. each extra).

	Stock mark.	Per bus.
German Millet, Southern Choice	Galen	\$1 75
German Millet, Tennessee Trade Mark	Gold	1 85
Hungarian Millet, Trade Mark Brand	"	1 60
Pearl, or Cattail Millet, per lb. 10c.; 10 lb. lots and over, 8c. per lb; 100-lb. lots and over, 7c. per lb.		

Sorghum. Per bus. in 5-bus. lots and over. Per bus.

Sugar Drip Sorghum, per peck 70c.	\$1 90	\$2 00
Early Orange	50c.	1 55
Early Amber	50c.	1 55
Yellow Millo Maize	60c.	2 00
White Kaffir Corn	50c.	1 25

Peanuts. Per peck. Per bus. Per bus. in 5-bus. lots

Improved Valencia, (bus. 30 lbs.)	\$1 00	\$3 00	\$2 85
Spanish, (bus. 30 lbs.)	70	2 50	2 35
Improved Virginia, (bus. 22 lbs.)	60	2 00	1 85
Virginia Bunch, (bus. 22 lbs.)	75	2 50	2 35

Cotton Seed.

We call special attention to the varieties of cotton seed that we offer. Our stocks are in nearly all instances procured direct from the originators—practical growers who are selecting and improving the strains which they offer from year to year.

The following are the varieties we offer. See page 81 of our Catalog for full descriptions.

	In 5-bus. lots and over, per bus.	Per bus.
Simpkin's Prolific	\$1 10	\$1 15
Toole	1 20	1 25
Russell's Big Boll Prolific	1 15	1 20
Hawkin's Extra Early Prolific	1 20	1 25
Sugar Loaf	1 25	1 30
Sea Island		1 75

Crimson Clover. In 5-bus. lots per bus.		
Crimson Clover, Trade Mark	7 50	7 60

WINTER RYE	1 10	1 10
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Buckwheat. Cotton sacks (2½ bus.) 20c. each extra.		
Japanese	per bus.,	\$1 10
Silver Hull	"	1 20

SEED CORN.

White Varieties:	Per peck.	Per bus.	5-bus. lots, per bus.
Boone County	\$.60	\$2 00	\$1 90
Boone Co. Prize Winning Stock	1 00	2 50	2 50
White Majestic	60	1 60	1 60
Improved Southern Snowflake	60	2 00	1 90
Shenandoah White Dent	50	1 70	1 60
Eureka	60	1 60	1 60
Virginia White Dent	40	1 40	1 35
Cokes's Prolific	50	1 60	1 60
Columbian Beauty	60	1 60	1 60
Hickory King	60	1 60	1 50
Holt's Strawberry	50	1 60	1 60
Blount's Prolific	75	2 00	1 95
Yellow Varieties: Westwood Royal,	75	2 50	2 40
Improved Leaming	60	1 60	1 55
Improved Golden Dent	60	1 75	1 70
Parkinson's Early Yellow	60	1 75	1 70
Ensilage Varieties:			
Wood's Virginia Ensilage	50	1 25	1 15
Eureka Ensilage		1 30	1 25
Pamunkey Ensilage	50	1 30	1 25
Red Cob		1 10	1 00
Horsetooth		1 15	1 10

Selected Seed Corn on Ears—Shipped in bus. crates.

We can supply the following varieties of corn, selected ears, shipped in crates. Some of our customers prefer to purchase corn on the ear, and we have had this corn put up specially in order to meet this demand.

Boone County (Prize winning Stock), bus. of 70 lbs. \$3.00.

Improved Southern Snowflake, Eureka, Virginia White Dent, Shenandoah White Dent, Pamunkey Ensilage and Va. Ensilage Price, \$2.00 per bushel of 70 lbs., packed in bushel crates ready for shipping.

WOOD'S SEED POTATOES.

NORTHERN-GROWN SEED

	In 5-bbl. lots and over, per bbl.	Per bbl.
Northern Early Rose	\$2 80	\$2 85
Beauty of Hebron	2 80	2 85
Spalding's Rose No. 4	2 80	2 85
Early Ohio (genuine Red River stock)		3 15

MAINE GROWN SEED

Irish Cobbler	2 95	3 00
Wood's Earliest	3 10	3 15
Bovee	2 95	3 00
Houlton Early Rose	2 95	3 00
Extra Early Sunlight	3 10	3 15
Red Bliss Triumph	3 35	3 40
White Bliss	3 10	3 15
Pride of South	3 10	3 15

SECOND CROP SEED

Irish Cobbler	3 30	3 40
Red Bliss	3 95	4 00

MEDIUM AND LATE VARIETIES

Peerless	2 65	2 70
Rural New Yorker	2 65	2 70
Burbank	2 65	2 70
Sir Walter Raleigh	2 80	2 90
Green Mountain	2 80	2 90
Peach Blow	2 85	2 90
Carman No. 3	2 80	2 90
Money Maker	2 80	2 90

Bushel Prices on Potatoes. Varieties priced at not over \$2.50 per barrel price is \$1.10 per bushel; varieties at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per barrel, \$1.20 per bushel; \$3.00 to \$3.25 per barrel, \$1.30 per bushel; \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel, \$1.40 per bushel; over \$3.50 per barrel, \$1.50 per bushel.

Seed Potatoes in Cold Storage for Late Planting.

Price for June delivery 25c. per barrel over above prices. For July delivery 50c. per barrel advance over above prices. Book your orders now if you wish to be sure of obtaining the kind you want, as our stock of some varieties is limited.